

# Executive Summary

*Health of Boston 2016-2017* presents the current state of health of Boston residents. We use a broad public health framework for understanding health as a whole-person experience that is shaped by individual as well as socio-economic, societal, and environmental influences.

Data presented here demonstrate improvements in population health across the age spectrum. Declines in infant mortality, consistently low prevalences of elevated blood lead levels among children under age 6, and declines in adolescent pregnancy, cigarette smoking and binge drinking among youth, chlamydia incidence, hepatitis C incidence, homicide, and cancer mortality are among the public health successes identified through our population surveillance activities. In addition, declines in asthma emergency department (ED) visits and heart disease hospitalization rates may represent measurable impact of the decade-long health care reform effort in Massachusetts. These welcome signs of progress serve to highlight the importance of an active and functional local public health system and the system's continued commitment to achieving optimal health for all.

While it is important to draw attention to progress, it is equally necessary to highlight new and continued challenges. Fueled by fentanyl, the opioid epidemic is claiming lives at a historically high rate. Chronic disease prevalence rates remain stubbornly high, and fewer adults are getting physical exercise. About one in five adults experience persistent anxiety, and one in ten adults experience persistent sadness. In addition to these overall indicators, our data continue to show stark differences in health experience across population groups. Black and Latino residents continue to experience higher rates of preterm birth, asthma, hypertension, obesity, and a host of other conditions compared with their White counterparts. Asian residents had higher rates of low birthweight births and tuberculosis than White residents. White residents had higher rates of mortality due to substance use than Asian, Black, and Latino residents. In addition to persistent racial and ethnic inequities, the report highlights differences in health outcomes between men and women, between residents of public housing and homeowners, between low income and higher income residents, and several other groups that may be at increased risk for poor health. Identifying these challenges and differences in health experience allows us to develop policy, systems, and environmental strategies that strive to optimize health for all.

## Health of Boston: Public Health Progress

Population health data allow us insight into the progress of public health efforts over time and current health status of residents. These data help identify areas of health improvement and areas where progress is needed. Below is a summary of the current status and trends in access, outcomes, and utilization that reflect improvements in population health status and conditions for optimal health.

- The percentage of Boston residents without health insurance was 4% in 2015.
- The percentage of adults with dental insurance increased from 61% in 2003 to 71% in 2015.
- From 2011-2015, the birth rate for Boston females ages 15-17 decreased 57% from 14.5 to 5.8 births per 1,000 females.
  - *Over the same time period, a decrease in the birth rate was observed for Black and Latino females ages 15-17, 68% and 55%, respectively.*
- From 2011-2015, the birth rate for Boston females ages 18-19 decreased 38% from 15.5 to 10.2 births per 1,000 females
  - *Over the same time period, a decrease in the birth rate was observed for Black, Latino, and White females ages 18-19, 46%, 27%, and 57%, respectively.*
- From 2006-2015, infant deaths among Black infants decreased by 36% (from 14.5 infant deaths per 1,000 births to 8.1).
- The percentage of Boston public high school students who reported having smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days decreased from 8% in 2007 to 5% in 2015.
- The percentage of Boston public high school students who reported binge drinking during the past 30 days decreased from 19% in 2007 to 11% in 2015.
- From 2011-2015, the rate of asthma ED visits decreased by 4% for Boston residents overall.
  - *The rate for Black residents decreased by 6% during the same time period.*
- From 2011-2015, the rate of asthma hospitalizations for Boston residents overall decreased by 31%.
  - *Over the same time period, the rate decreased by 29% for Asian residents, 26% for Black residents, 39% for Latino residents, and 38% for White residents.*





- From 2011-2015, the rate of heart disease hospitalizations for Boston residents overall decreased by 9%.  
— *The rate decreased by 8% for Black residents, 22% for Latino residents, and 5% for White residents over the same time period.*
- From 2011 to 2015, the cancer mortality rate decreased by 12% for Boston residents overall.  
— *During the same time period, the rate decreased by 16% for male residents and by 18% for Black residents.*
- Between 2011 and 2015, the incidence rate of hepatitis C infection among Boston residents decreased by 22%.
- The chlamydia incidence rate decreased by 10% between 2014 and 2015.
- The gonorrhea incidence rate decreased by 21% between 2014 and 2015.
- Between 2011 and 2015, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases among Boston residents decreased by 25%.  
— *During the same time period, the incidence rate decreased for both Black and White residents, 27% and 34%, respectively.*
- Between 2006 and 2015, the homicide rate decreased by 37%.



## Health Equity

Using a variety of health indicators, Health of Boston 2016-2017 tracks progress toward the goal of health equity, where no one is disadvantaged from achieving their health potential because of socially determined circumstances. Historically in Boston there have been lower life expectancy and poorer health outcomes for individuals of color compared with White residents. Although some gains have been made over time, there remains much to accomplish. Reconciling these differences necessitates that all individuals have the individual, social, and environmental resources necessary to successfully live healthy lives.

This year's report depicts persistently different health outcomes and behaviors between racial and ethnic groups. Throughout the report, Asian, Black, and Latino residents are compared with their White counterparts across a variety of health outcomes and behaviors.

- Asian residents, compared with White residents, experience higher rates of low birthweight births, hepatitis B, and tuberculosis. A lower percentage of Asian Boston public high school students reported being physically active compared with White students. Asian residents also have lower percentages of having pap tests, mammograms, and sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy done in the recommended timeframe compared with White residents.
- Black residents experience a disproportionate burden of morbidity and mortality from common conditions. Compared with White residents, Black residents experience higher rates of preterm births, low birthweight births, infant mortality, asthma emergency department (ED) visits, obesity, hypertension, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, influenza, HIV infection, diabetes hospitalizations and deaths, heart disease hospitalizations, and assault-related ED discharges. They also have lower percentages of having pap tests done in the recommended timeframe compared with White residents.
- Latino residents experience higher rates, compared with White residents, of preterm births, low birthweight births, infant mortality, tuberculosis, HIV infection, influenza, asthma ED visits, obesity, hypertension, diabetes hospitalizations, and assault-related ED discharges.

## Demographics

Boston's population was estimated to be 667,137 in 2015. From 2000-2015, the percentage of Asian and Latino residents increased, while the percentage of Black and White residents decreased. In 2015, the majority of residents were non-White and nearly 30% of the population was foreign-born, which was higher than both national and state percentages. Among limited-English-speaking households in Boston, Spanish and Asian languages were the most commonly spoken languages other than English. The increasing racial/ethnic diversity of Boston's population can be seen among children less than 18 years of age, who made up approximately 17% of all Boston residents in 2015. This age group was comprised predominantly of Black and Latino children.

## Social Determinants of Health

### **Along with individual physiology and health-**

related behaviors, there are other economic, environmental, and social factors that influence health. We refer to these as social determinants of health. Social determinants are societal influences that describe circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age (1). Social determinants of health are uniquely experienced by individuals, differentially impacting health experiences, and ultimately contributing to health inequities (2). Research has identified a wide range of social factors that are associated with differences in health outcomes, which are listed below (2).

### **Educational Attainment and Health**

- Seventy-two percent of Boston Public School students who entered grade 9 in the fall of 2012 graduated in four years.
  - Seventy-seven percent of female students graduated in 4 years compared with 68% of male students.
  - Four-year graduation rates were highest for Asian students (88%) and lowest for Latino students (67%).
- In 2015, the median earnings for Boston residents ages 25 and older with earnings varied by educational attainment and sex.
  - For males and females, median earnings increased with higher educational attainment.
  - Females at all levels of educational attainment, except some college or associate's degree, had lower median earnings when compared with their male counterparts.

- In 2015, 84% of Boston residents had access to a laptop, desktop, or notebook computer. A lower percentage of Black (80%) and Latino (71%) residents had computer access compared with White residents (91%).
- In 2015, 91% of residents had internet access at home. A lower percentage of Black (89%) and Latino (88%) residents had internet access compared with White residents (92%).
- After adjustment for differences in age, race/ethnicity, and sex, a higher percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma had asthma and persistent sadness compared with adults with at least some college education. A higher percentage of adults with a high school diploma had diabetes, hypertension, obesity, and persistent sadness compared with adults with at least some college education.

### **Employment Status and Health**

- In 2015, the unemployment rate dropped to a 5-year low of 7%. However, the rate was higher for Black (11%) and Latino (9%) residents compared with White residents (4%).
- After adjusting for differences in age, race/ethnicity, and sex, a higher percentage of Boston residents who were out of work had diabetes, persistent anxiety, and persistent sadness compared with those who were employed.

### ***Income/Poverty and Health***

- In 2015, the median household income for Boston residents was \$58,263. Asian (\$33,185), Black (\$41,465), and Latino (\$30,687) households had lower median household incomes compared with White households (\$86,194) in 2015.
- In 2015, a higher percentage of Boston residents ages 5 and older lived below the poverty level (20%) compared with Massachusetts residents (11%).
- After adjusting for differences in age, race/ethnicity, and sex, the prevalence of health conditions tends to decrease as household income level increases. Boston residents with a household income less than \$25,000 were more likely to have diabetes, hypertension, persistent anxiety, and persistent sadness, and were more likely to be obese compared with residents with a household income of \$50,000 or greater. Residents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 were more likely to have diabetes, hypertension, and persistent sadness compared with those with a household income of \$50,000 or more.

### ***Housing Status and Health***

- In 2015, 66% of Boston residents lived in renter-occupied housing units. Compared with White residents (57%), a higher percentage of Asian (76%), Black (70%), and Latino (83%) residents lived in renter-occupied units.
- In 2015, 26% of Boston residents paid 50% or more of their household income in rent. For 28% of Boston residents, rent was 30-49.9% of their household income.
- After adjusting for differences in age, race/ethnicity, and sex, a higher percentage of Boston Housing Authority residents and renters receiving rental assistance had asthma, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, persistent anxiety, and persistent sadness compared with homeowners. Renters who did not receive assistance were more likely to have persistent anxiety and persistent sadness compared with homeowners.

### ***Bias and Racism***

- In 2015, a higher percentage of Black and Latino residents reported that they felt they were stopped by the police just because of their race or ethnic background compared with White residents.
- After adjusting for differences in age, race/ethnicity, and sex, those who felt they were stopped by the police just because of their race or ethnic background were more likely to report persistent anxiety and persistent sadness compared with those who did not feel they were stopped by the police for these reasons.



## Health Indicators

This report uses standard domains in population health to define well-being, disease, and death in context of both personal characteristics and social environments. As health is multi-dimensional, each health trend and association should be considered in light of the environments and circumstances that set the stage for exposures and opportunities.





## Environmental Health

The environment is everything around us – the weather, the air we breathe, the water we drink and use, and the food we consume. It's also the chemicals, radiation, microbes, and physical forces with which we come into contact. Environmental health includes the assessment and control of environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating healthy environments.

### Climate change and health

- In 2015, the cold-related illness emergency department (ED) visit rate during the months of November to March was 37.7 per 100,000 residents. The rate of cold-related illness emergency department visits increased significantly by 151% from 2011 to 2015.
- In 2012-2015, the cold-related illness ED visit rate during the months of November to March was 26.5 per 100,000 residents. Fifty-one percent of all cold-related illness ED visits during this time period indicated that the patient was homeless.

### Outdoor air quality

- Outdoor air quality monitoring data for Boston indicates that annual and daily fine particulate matter pollution levels in 2015 were lower than the standards set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

### Indoor air quality

- The percentage of adults who reported exposure to environmental tobacco smoke at home decreased between 2005 (17%) and 2015 (11%).
- In 2015, the rate of ED visits for confirmed carbon monoxide poisonings in Boston was 13.8 visits per 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2015, the rate decreased by 26%.



## Access to Care

In measuring access to medical care and resources, the report considers insurance coverage, access to a regular place of care, and the frequency with which individuals actually utilize medical care on a preventative and emergency basis. Preventative care at every stage of life helps all Americans stay healthy, avoid or delay the onset of disease, keep diseases they already have from becoming worse or debilitating, lead productive lives, and reduce costs.

- The percentage of residents lacking health insurance in 2015 was 4% for Boston and 9% for the U.S. overall. For Boston, there were no significant differences by race/ethnicity in the percentage of the population without health insurance.
- In 2015, residents with household incomes less than \$25,000 or \$25,000-\$49,000 had higher percentages of being uninsured compared with those with an income of \$50,000 or more.
- In 2015, 71% of Boston adult residents had insurance coverage for routine dental care.



## Maternal and Child Health

Birth rates, infant mortality rates (IMR), and infant characteristics of birthweight and gestational age provide important measures for the well-being of infants and pregnant women, and are often viewed as a reflection of the health status of a community.

- From 2011-2015, the birth rate decreased by 57% among Boston females ages 15-17, and decreased 38% among females ages 18-19.
- Of the Boston females ages 15-19 who gave birth in 2015, 13% had given birth previously.
- In 2015, 9% of all infants were born with low birthweight (weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces). From 2011-2015, the percentage of low birthweight births in Boston did not significantly change.
- In 2015, 10% of babies in Boston were born preterm (before 37 weeks gestation). There was no significant change in the percentage of preterm births to Boston females from 2011-2015.
- In 2015, the IMR in Boston was 5.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. From 2006-2015, the IMR for Black infants decreased by 36%. There was no significant change from 2006-2015 in the rate for Latino or White infants, or for Boston overall. However, in 2015, the IMR for Black infants (8.1) and Latino infants (9.8) were higher than that of White infants (1.7).





## Health-Related Behaviors

Personal health behaviors contribute to a person's risk for disease and to one's overall quality of life and well-being. Behaviors such as smoking, excessive alcohol use, and intake of excess calories including sugar-sweetened beverages, contribute to cancers, obesity, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes, and premature death. Conversely, physical activity and fruit and vegetable intake are protective against each one of those poor health outcomes (3, 4).

- In 2015, a higher percentage of Black (53%) and Latino (58%) Boston public high school students reported low vegetable consumption compared with White students (40%).
- In 2015, 24% of Boston adult residents reported consuming vegetables less than once per day over the past month.



- In 2015, a higher percentage of adults with some college education met the CDC guidelines for weekly physical activity compared with those with a high school education or less.
- In 2015, 40% of public high school students reported having one or more sugar-sweetened beverages daily over the past week.
- In 2013 and 2015 combined, lower percentages of Asian (6%) and Black (8%) public high school students reported binge drinking compared with White students (22%).
- In 2015, the percentage of adult residents who reported binge drinking was lower for Asian (9%), Black (18%), and Latino (18%) adults compared with White adults (32%).
- The percentage of students who reported having used marijuana in the past 30 days increased between 2007 (17%) and 2015 (22%).



## Chronic Disease

Chronic diseases, such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and hypertension, increase medical costs for individuals and communities. The burden of these diseases falls heavily on communities of color.

### Asthma

- In 2015, 12% of Boston adult residents reported having asthma. There was no significant change in the percentage of adults with asthma between 2006 and 2015.
- From 2011-2015, the rate of asthma emergency department (ED) visits decreased by 4% for Boston overall. The rate decreased by 6% for Black residents during the same time period.
  - *From 2011-2015, the asthma ED visit rate for Boston residents decreased by 14% for residents age 18-44, 12% for residents ages 45-64, and 15% for residents ages 65 and older. Residents ages 3-5 experienced a 15% increase in the rate of ED visits over the same time period.*
- From 2011-2015, the rate of asthma hospitalizations decreased for residents of all race/ethnicities and age groups except those ages 3-5. Despite these decreases, the rates for Black (40.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 residents) and Latino (28.8) residents in 2015 were approximately 4 times and 3 times the rate for White residents (9.6), respectively.

### Diabetes

- In 2015, 8% of Boston adults reported having diabetes. There was a significant increase in the percentage of adults with diabetes between 2006 and 2015.
- For 2013 and 2015 combined, higher percentages of Black (15%) and Latino (11%) adults reported having diabetes compared with White adults (5%).
- In 2015, there were 20.3 deaths per 100,000 Boston residents due to diabetes. Between 2011 and 2015, the diabetes mortality rate increased by 90% for Latino residents.
- In 2015, the diabetes mortality rate was 92% higher for Black residents (34.4) compared with White residents (17.9).



### Heart Disease

- In 2015, the rate of heart disease hospitalizations in Boston was 86.5 per 10,000 residents.
- From 2011-2015, the rate decreased by 9%. The rate also decreased by 8% for Black residents, 22% for Latino residents, and 5% for White residents over the same time period.
- From 2011 to 2015, there was no significant change in the heart disease mortality rate for Boston residents. However, the rate increased by 57% among Asian residents during this time period. There were no changes in the heart disease mortality rate for Black, Latino, or White residents.

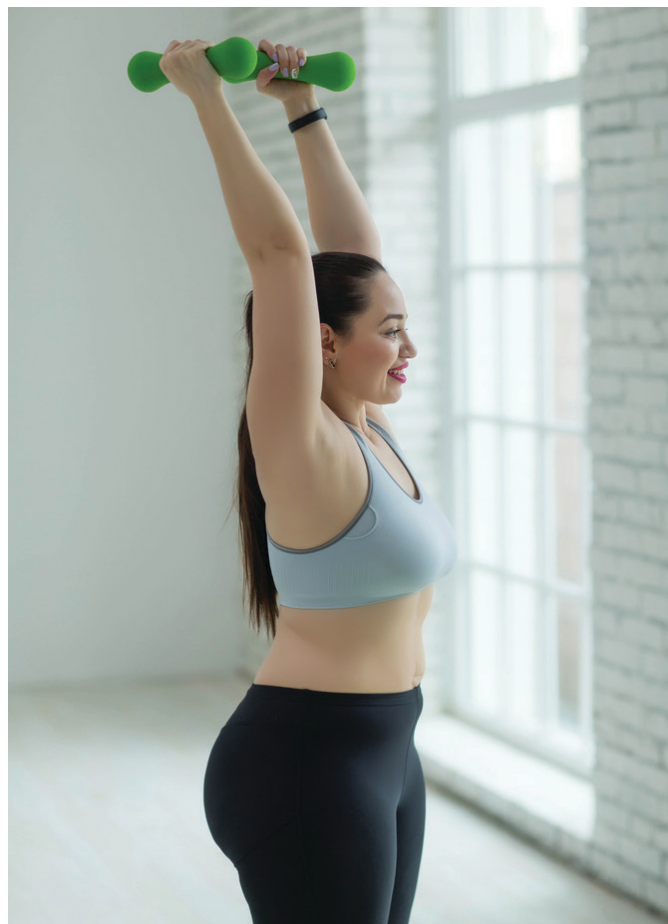
### Hypertension

- In 2015, 25% of Boston adults reported they had hypertension (high blood pressure). There was no significant change in the percentage of adults with hypertension between 2006 and 2015.



### Obesity

- In 2015, 15% of Boston public high school students were obese. There was no significant change in the percentage of students who were obese between 2007 and 2015.
  - A higher percentage of Black students were obese (17%) compared with White students (10%).
- In 2015, 22% of Boston adult residents were obese. There was no significant change in the percentage of adults who were obese between 2006 and 2015.
  - For 2013 and 2015 combined, a higher percentage of Black (32%) and Latino (30%) adults were obese than White adults (17%).





## Cancer

Cancer is currently the leading cause of death for Boston residents ages 45 and older, and ranks behind injuries as the second leading cause of death for those ages 25-44. Prevention efforts and targeted screening remain essential strategies for preventing many unnecessary premature deaths.

- From 2011 to 2015, the cancer mortality rate decreased by 12% among Boston residents overall and by 18% among Black residents.
- From 2011 to 2015, the cancer mortality rate decreased by 16% for male residents. There was no change in the rate for female residents over the same time period.
- In 2015, compared with White residents, the cancer mortality rate was 30% lower for Asian residents and 35% lower for Latino residents.
- In 2015, the cancer mortality rate for females was 29% lower than the rate for males.
- The most preventable cancer, lung cancer, claimed more lives than any other cancer across all four racial/ethnic groups in Boston from 2011-2015.



## Infectious Disease

Infectious diseases present a unique health threat to Boston residents as new microbes emerge and spread, and many pathogens become drug-resistant. Prevention of infection through targeted vaccination and prevention among high-risk groups is essential. In our report, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and C, salmonella, and influenza (the flu) are used to represent trends in infectious diseases.

- In 2015, the incidence rate of hepatitis B infections was 50.2 new cases per 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2015, the hepatitis B incidence rate decreased 14%.  
— *The hepatitis B incidence rate for Asian residents (234.1) was almost 17 times the rate for White residents (14.1).*
- In 2015, the incidence rate of hepatitis C infections among Boston residents was 126.9 new cases per 100,000 residents. Between 2011 and 2015, the hepatitis C incidence rate decreased by 22%.

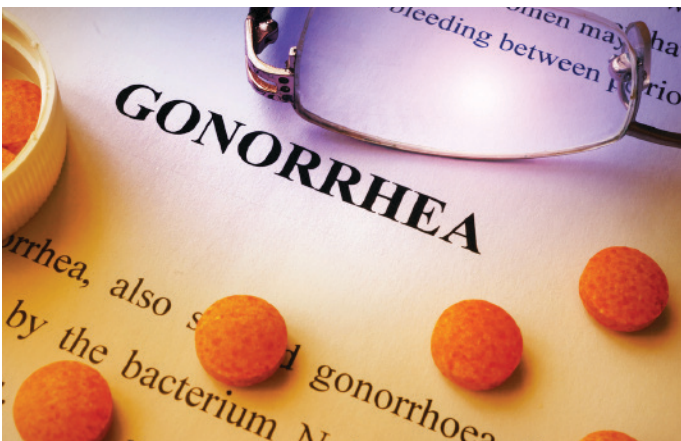
- During the 2015-2016 influenza season, the rate of influenza was higher among residents of Dorchester (zip codes 02121, 02125), Dorchester (zip codes 02122, 02124), Hyde Park, Mattapan, and Roxbury compared with the rest of Boston. The rate of influenza was lower among residents of Allston/Brighton, Back Bay, and Fenway compared with the rest of Boston.
- In 2015, the salmonella incidence rate was 22.1 new cases per 100,000 Boston residents. Between 2011 and 2015, the salmonella incidence rate increased by 25%.



## Sexual Health

Sexual health is an integral part of personal and relational well-being. Every Boston resident deserves to live free of the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and enjoy safe, health-promoting relationships. Symptoms of many STIs can be non-existent or difficult to detect, making prevention for high-risk groups especially important.

- From 2007-2015, the percentage of sexually active Boston public high school students who reported using a condom when they last had sex decreased from 71% to 65%.
- In 2015, the chlamydia incidence rate was 585.3 new cases per 100,000 Boston residents ages 13 and older. The chlamydia incidence rate was 10% lower in 2015 compared with 2014.
- In 2015, the gonorrhea incidence rate was 130.2 new cases per 100,000 Boston residents ages 13 and older. The incidence rate was 21% lower in 2015 compared with 2014.
- In 2015, the HIV incidence rate (rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases) was 22.3 per 100,000 Boston residents. Between 2011 and 2015, the incidence rate decreased by 25% for Boston residents overall.
  - *During the same time period, the incidence rate decreased for both Black and White residents, 27% and 34%, respectively.*





## Injury and Exposure to Violence

There are two types of injury, intentional and unintentional. Intentional injuries include all forms of violence (the use of physical force with the intention of causing death, disability, injury, or harm)(4). Unintentional injuries, historically called “accidents,” are the result of unplanned events such as overdosing of medication (poisoning), motor vehicle accidents, falls, and fires (5).

Violence is damaging to all of those who encounter it, whether individuals are directly or indirectly victimized by being exposed. The impact of violence in communities has far-reaching economic and health consequences that are further multiplied by the existing economic vulnerabilities of these communities. Our data show the incidents of severe non-fatal acts of violence and of homicide primarily occur in communities of color in Boston, where sustained change is needed to break the cycle of violence and ultimately provide safety to all Boston residents.

- In 2015, 56% of Boston adult residents felt their neighborhood was either somewhat safe or not safe.
  - *The percentage of residents who felt their neighborhood was unsafe was higher for Black (70%) and Latino (69%) adults compared with White adults (51%).*
- For 2013 and 2015 combined, 11% of Boston adult residents reported having experienced physical or sexual violence within their lifetime.
- For 2013 and 2015 combined, 2% of Boston adult residents reported having experienced physical or sexual violence within the past twelve months.
- In 2015, 7% of Boston adult residents reported having been sexually assaulted within their lifetime.
  - *A higher percentage of females (11%) reported having been sexually assaulted within their lifetime compared with males (3%).*
- In 2015, 15% of Boston public high school students reported having been bullied, either at school or electronically, within the past 12 months.
- Between 2006 and 2015, the accidental falls mortality rate for the elderly (residents ages 65 and older) increased by 50%.
- Between 2006 and 2015, the Boston resident homicide rate decreased by 37%. However, for 2011-2015, the Black (18.7 deaths per 100,000 residents) and Latino (8.3) homicide rates were approximately 14 times and 6 times the rate of White residents (1.4), respectively.



## Mental Health

Mental health is an essential element of well-being, allowing individuals to participate in their own lives and within relationships to the fullest extent. Less than optimal mental health spans from slight disruptions in mood to full-blown incapacity, and may impair an individual's ability to rationalize, make important decisions about their health habits, and develop steady relationships and employment opportunities.

- In 2015, 12% of Boston adult residents reported feeling persistent sadness. Between 2006 and 2015, the percentage of adults with persistent sadness did not change significantly.
  - *For 2013 and 2015 combined, a higher percentage of adults who were out of work (25%) compared with adults who were employed (8%) reported feeling persistent sadness in 2015.*
- The percentage of adults with persistent anxiety increased from 18% in 2006 to 22% in 2015.
  - *The percentage of adults with persistent anxiety was higher for renters who received public rental assistance (32%) and adults who rented but did not receive rental assistance (24%) compared with homeowners (17%).*
- In 2015, compared with White residents (97.8 hospitalizations per 10,000 residents), the mental health hospitalization rate was lower for Asian (19.9), Black (79.4), and Latino (49.8) residents.
- From 2011 to 2015, the rate of suicide among Boston residents did not change significantly.
  - *In 2015, the rate was 66% lower for females (3.1 deaths per 100,000 residents) compared with males (9.1).*
  - *In 2015, there was no significant difference between the rates for Black and White residents.*



## Substance Use Disorders

Substance misuse involves the excessive use of alcohol or the use of drugs in a non-prescribed manner to achieve an altered physiological state. Misuse of alcohol or other drugs over time can lead to physical and/or psychological dependence on these substances and increased risk of morbidity and death.

- In 2016, alcohol was cited most often as a primary, secondary, or tertiary drug of misuse among unique-person treatment admissions in Boston, with a rate of 71.3 admissions per 10,000 residents ages 12 and older.
  - *Between 2012 and 2016, drug-specific unique-person treatment admissions rates decreased by 25% for alcohol, 29% for cocaine, 17% for marijuana, and 26% for prescription drugs.*
  - *There was no change in the rate of heroin treatment admissions.*
- In 2015, the rate of hospital patient encounters involving substance misuse-related unintentional overdoses/poisonings was 26.6 encounters per 10,000 residents ages 12 and older.
  - *From 2011 to 2015, the rate increased by 13%.*
  - *The rate for drug-related unintentional overdoses/poisonings increased by 40%, while the rate for alcohol-related overdoses/poisonings decreased by 68%.*





- By drug type, the rates of hospital patient encounters for unintentional overdoses/poisonings in 2015 were 18.1 per 10,000 residents ages 12 and older for opioids, 2.1 for cocaine, and 3.1 for benzodiazepines.  
— *From 2011 to 2015, the opioid overdose rate increased by 94% and the cocaine overdose rate decreased by 21%.*
- In 2015, the substance misuse mortality rate in Boston was 39.8 deaths per 100,000 residents ages 12 and older. From 2011 to 2015, the rate increased 54% for Boston overall.  
— *Rates also increased by 83% for Black residents, 73% for Latino residents, and 42% for White residents during this same time period.*
- From 2011 to 2015, the overall substance misuse, alcohol misuse, and drug misuse mortality rates increased by 54%, 49%, and 71%, respectively.  
— *When excluding deaths related to fentanyl use, there was no change in the substance misuse mortality rate overall or by type of substance used (e.g., drug or alcohol).*
- In 2015, the opioid (including heroin) and cocaine unintentional overdose mortality rates were 25.8 and 11.4 per 100,000 residents ages 12 and older, respectively.  
— *From 2011 to 2015, the overdose mortality rates for all drugs, opioids, and cocaine increased by 108%, 130%, and 130%, respectively, but when excluding deaths related to fentanyl use, there was no significant change over this time period for any of these three substances.*
- In 2015, the rate of unintentional overdose mortality due to fentanyl use alone or in combination with other drugs was 16.2 deaths per 100,000 residents ages 12 and older compared with 1.1 in 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the rate increased more than 40 times.



## Deaths

As death is related to aging, the death data in this report are age-adjusted in order to account for differences in age distributions of underlying population groups (e.g. Boston Latinos as a group are younger than Boston non-Latino residents). Of major concern are the factors that contribute to or cause premature death (death before age 65), which rob our city of many individuals and their potential contributions well before what should have been their time.

- The average life expectancy in Boston is 80 years of age, and is higher for females (83) than males (74).
- The 2015 life expectancy data show that Asian and Latino individuals, on average, have higher life expectancies than both Black and White individuals.
- In 2015, the premature mortality rate for Black residents (267.5 deaths per 100,000 residents under age 65) was 31% higher than the rate for White residents (204.1). The rates for Asian (81.1) and for Latino (172.8) residents were 60% and 15% lower, respectively, compared with the rate for White residents.
- For 2011-2015, cancer was the leading cause of premature mortality (death under age 65) for females and males of all racial/ethnic groups.
  - *Heart disease was the second leading cause of premature mortality for Black and Latino females, and for Asian, Black, and White males.*
  - *Accidents, which includes unintentional overdose deaths, was the second leading cause of premature mortality for White females and Latino males.*
- In 2015, unintentional opioid overdoses accounted for 71% of deaths due to accidents for residents under age 65 and would rank third if explicitly specified within the ranking scheme.
- From 2011 to 2015, the top two leading causes of mortality in Boston were cancer and heart disease.





Summary Tables





## Social Determinants of Health

### Social Determinants of Health – Education

Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref		
Median Earnings by Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2015					↓	ref
Population Living Below Poverty Level by Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2015					↑	ref
Computer Access, 2015	↔	↓	↓	ref		
Internet Access, 2015	↔	↓	↓	ref		

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Social Determinants of Health – Employment

Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Unemployment Rate, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Labor Force Participation Rate, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Full-Time Employment Status, 2015					↓	ref

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Social Determinants of Health – Income and Poverty

Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Median Household Income, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref		
Poverty Living Below Poverty Level, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref		

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

## Social Determinants of Health

### Social Determinants of Health – Housing Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref		
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref		

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

### Social Determinants of Health – Bias and Racism Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Adults Who Felt Emotionally Upset by Perceived Race-Related Treatment in the Past 30 Days, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref		
Adults Who Experienced Physical Symptoms Based on Perceived Race-Related Treatment in the Past 30 Days, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref		
Adults who Felt They Were Stopped by Police Based on Their Race/Ethnicity, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref		

‡ Data not presented due to insufficient sample size

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

## Environmental Health

### Environmental Health Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Heat-Related Illness ED Visits From May to September, 2012-2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2012-2015	↓	↑	↓	ref	↓	ref
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑	↑	↔	ref	↔	ref
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning ED Visits, 2012-2015	↔	↑	↔	ref	↑	ref

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Environmental Health Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Heat-Related Illness ED Visits From May to September, 2011-2015	↔						
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↑						
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑	↔	↑
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓	‡	↔	↓	↔	↓	↓
Adults Exposed to Environmental Tobacco Smoke at Home, 2005-2015	↓						
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning ED Visits, 2011-2015	↓						

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time



## Access to Care

### Access to Care Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Uninsured, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Could Not Afford to See Doctor in the Past 12 Months, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Has Personal Doctor or Health Care Provider, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↔	↓	ref	↑	ref
No Usual Place for Health Care, 2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Dental Insurance, 2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↔	ref
Loss of One or More Teeth, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Access to Care Change Over Time

	Boston
Dental Insurance, 2003-2015	↑
↑ increase over time	

## Maternal and Child Health

### Maternal and Child Health Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Birth Rate, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref
Adolescent Births, Ages 15-17, 2015	‡	↔	↔	ref
Adolescent Births, Ages 18-19, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref
Low Birthweight Births, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref
Preterm Births, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref
Infant Mortality, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Maternal and Child Health Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Birth Rate, 2011-2015	↓	↔	↓	↓	↓
Adolescent Births, Ages 15-17, 2011-2015	↓	‡	↓	↓	↔
Adolescent Births, Ages 18-19, 2011-2015	↓	‡	↓	↓	↓
Repeat Adolescent Births, Ages 15-19, 2011-2015	↔	‡	↔	↔	‡
Low Birthweight Births, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Preterm Births, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔	‡	↓	↔	↔
Neonatal Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔				
Postneonatal Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔				

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time

## Health-Related Behaviors

### Health-Related Behaviors Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Public HS Students Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2015	↔	↔	↑	ref	↑	ref
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Public HS Students Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once per Day, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2015	↑	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Public HS Students Who Engaged in Regular Physical Activity, 2015	↓	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2015	↔	↔	↓	ref	↔	ref
Daily Consumption of 1 or 1+ Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Public HS Students, 2015	↓	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Daily Consumption of 1 or 1+ Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Public HS Students Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2011, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref
Binge Drinking Among Public HS Students, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↓	↔	ref	↔	ref
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Marijuana Use in Past 30 Days Among Public HS Students, 2015	↓	↔	↔	ref	↔	ref
Non-Medical Marijuana Use Among Adults, 2015	‡	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref

‡ Data not presented due to insufficient sample size

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Health-Related Behaviors Change Over Time

	Boston
Public HS Students Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2009- 2015	↔
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013-2015	↑
Public HS Students Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once per Day, 2009-2015	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once per Day, 2013-2015	↔
Public HS Students Who Engaged in Regular Physical Activity, 2007-2015	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013-2015	↓
Daily Consumption of 1 or 1+ Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013-2015	↔
Public HS Students Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2007-2015	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2006-2015	↔
Binge Drinking Among Public HS Students, 2007-2015	↓
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2006-2015	↔
Marijuana Use in Past 30 Days Among Public HS Students, 2007-2015	↑

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time

# Chronic Disease

Chronic Disease Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex						
	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Asthma Among Public High School Students, 2013	↔	↔	↔	ref	↔	ref
Asthma Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
Asthma ED Visits, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Asthma ED Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref		
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Diabetes Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Diabetes Mortality, 2015	‡	↑	↔	ref	↔	ref
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓	↑	↔	ref	↓	ref
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref
Hypertension Among Adults, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Obesity Among Public HS Students, 2015	↔	↑	↔	ref	↓	ref
Obesity Among Adults, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases ref = reference group ↑ higher than reference group ↓ lower than reference group ↔ similar to reference group						

Chronic Disease Change Over Time							
	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Asthma Among Public HS Students, 2005-2013	↔						
Asthma Among Adults, 2006-2015	↔						
Asthma ED Visits, 2011-2015	↓	↔	↓	↔	↔	↓	↔
Asthma ED Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↑	↔	↔	↔	↑		
Asthma Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Asthma Hospitalization Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↔	‡	↔	↓	‡		
Diabetes Among Adults, 2006-2015	↑						
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	↓	↔		
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔	‡	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓	↔	↓	↓	↓		
Heart Disease Mortality, 2011-2015	↔	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2006-2015	↔						
Obesity Among Public HS Students, 2007-2015	↔						
Obesity Among Adults, 2006-2015	↔						
‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases ↑ increase over time ↓ decrease over time ↔ no change over time							



## Cancer

### Cancer Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Mammogram in Past 2 Years, Ages 40-74, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓	↑	↔	ref		
Pap Test in Past 3 Years, Ages 21-65, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↓	↔	ref		
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy in Past 5 Years, Ages 50-75, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↔	↔	ref	↔	ref
Cancer Mortality, 2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref

ref = reference group  
 ↑ higher than reference group  
 ↓ lower than reference group  
 ↔ similar to reference group

### Cancer Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Cancer Mortality, 2011-2015	↓	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	↓

↑ increase over time  
 ↓ decrease over time  
 ↔ no change over time

# Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex						
	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2015	↑	↑	↔	ref	↓	ref
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↓	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
Salmonella Incidence, 2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↔	ref
Tuberculosis Incidence, 2014 and 2015 Combined	↑	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
ref = reference group ↑ higher than reference group ↓ lower than reference group ↔ similar to reference group						

Infectious Disease Change Over Time	
	Boston
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence by Annual Season, 2013-2016	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Tuberculosis Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
↑ increase over time ↓ decrease over time ↔ no change over time	

## Sexual Health

### Sexual Health

#### Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Public HS Students Who Ever Had Sex, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref		
Chlamydia, 2015	↔	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
Gonorrhea, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2015	‡	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Sexual Health

#### Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Public HS Students Who Ever Had Sex, 2007-2015	↓	↔	↓	↓	↔		
Condom Use During Last Sex Among Public HS Students, 2007-2015	↓						
Chlamydia, 2014-2015	↓						
Gonorrhea, 2014-2015	↓						
Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection, 2011-2015	↓	‡	↓	↔	↓	↔	↓
People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2011-2015	↑	‡	↑	↔	↑	↔	↑

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time

## Injury and Exposure to Violence

### Injury and Exposure to Violence Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Adults Who Thought Their Neighborhood Was Not Safe, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↔	ref
Adults Who Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence in Their Lifetime, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓	↔	↔	ref	↑	ref
Adults Who Were Sexually Assaulted in Their Lifetime, 2015	‡	↔	↓	ref	↑	ref
Bullied at School or Electronically in the Past 12 Months, 2015	↓	↔	↔	ref	↑	ref
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
All Injury Mortality, 2014-2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref	↑	ref
Elderly Fall Mortality, 2011-2015	↔	↓	↓	ref	↔	ref
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2014-2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Intentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔	↑	↔	ref	↓	ref
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2014-2015	↓	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref
Homicide Mortality, 2011-2015	‡	↑	↑	ref	↓	ref

‡ Data not presented due to insufficient sample size or due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Injury and Exposure to Violence Change Over Time

	Boston
All Injury ED Discharges, 2006-2015	↓
All Injury Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2006-2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2006-2015	↓
Elderly Fall Mortality, 2006-2015	↑
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2006-2015	↓
Intentional Injury Mortality, 2006-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2006-2015	↓
Homicide Mortality, 2006-2015	↓

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time



## Mental Health

### Mental Health

#### Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Persistent Sadness Among Public HS Students, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔	↔	↔	ref	↑	ref
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔	↑	↑	ref	↑	ref
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2015	↔	↔	↔	ref	↔	ref
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Suicide, 2015	‡	↔	‡	ref	↓	ref

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Mental Health

#### Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Persistent Sadness Among Public HS Students, 2007-2015	↔						
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2006-2015	↔						
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2006-2015	↑						
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔		
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔	‡	↔	‡	↔	↔	↔

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time

## Substance Use Disorder

### Substance Use Disorders Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Unique-Persons Treatment Admissions, 2016	↓	↓	↓	ref		
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2015	‡	↓	↓	ref		
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, All Drugs, 2015	‡	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, Opioids (Including Heroin), 2015	‡	↓	↓	ref	↓	ref
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, Cocaine, 2015	‡	↔	↔	ref	↓	ref

‡ Rates not presented due to a small number of cases

ref = reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Substance Use Disorders Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Substance Misuse Treatment Admissions by Year, All Admissions, 2012-2016	↓				
Substance Misuse Treatment Admissions, Unique-Persons, 2012-2016	↓	↔	↓	↓	↓
Unintentional Overdose/Poisoning Hospital Patient Encounters, Overall, 2011-2015	↑				
Substance Misuse Mortality, Overall, 2011-2015	↑	‡	↑	↑	↑
Substance Misuse Mortality (Excluding Fentanyl), Overall, 2011-2015	↔				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, All Drugs, 2011-2015	↑				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, Opioids (Including Heroin), 2011-2015	↑				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality, Cocaine, 2011-2015	↑				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality (Due to Fentanyl or Other Drugs), Fentanyl (Alone or in Combination), 2011-2015	↑				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality (Due to Fentanyl or Other Drugs), Other Opioids Including Heroin (Excluding Fentanyl), 2011-2015	↔				
Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality (Due to Fentanyl or Other Drugs), Cocaine (Excluding Fentanyl), 2011-2015	↔				

↑ increase over time

↓ decrease over time

↔ no change over time

## Deaths

### Death

Comparisons within Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Female	Male
Premature Mortality, 2015	↓	↑	↓	ref	↓	ref
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↓	↔	↓	ref	↓	ref

ref = reference group

↑ higher than reference group

↓ lower than reference group

↔ similar to reference group

### Death

Change Over Time

	Boston	Asian	Black	Latino	White
Premature Mortality, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2011-2015	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

↔ no change over time

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## Allston/ Brighton

Table 1a Allston/Brighton Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston	
	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↑
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↑
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
<p>* Compared to Boston overall</p> <p>↑ higher than rest of Boston</p> <p>↓ lower than rest of Boston</p> <p>↔ similar to rest of Boston</p> <p>NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.</p>	

## Allston/ Brighton

**Table 1b Allston/Brighton**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↓
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↓
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↓
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↑
Premature Mortality, 2015	↓
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↓

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Back Bay

**Table 2a Back Bay<sup>1</sup>**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↔
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↔
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↓
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Downtown, the North End, and the West End

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Back Bay

**Table 2b Back Bay<sup>1</sup>**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↓
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↑
Premature Mortality, 2015	↓
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↓

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Downtown, the North End, and the West End

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Charlestown

**Table 3a Charlestown**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↔
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↔
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	‡
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↔
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↔
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↔
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Charlestown

**Table 3b Charlestown**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↔
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Dorchester (zipcodes 02121, 02125)

Table 4a Dorchester (zip codes 02121, 02125)

Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↑
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↑
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↑
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↑
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↔
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↑
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↑
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↑
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↑
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↑
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↑
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↑
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
* Compared to Boston overall ↑ higher than rest of Boston ↓ lower than rest of Boston ↔ similar to rest of Boston	
NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.	



## Dorchester (zipcodes 02121, 02125)

Table 4b Dorchester (zip codes 02121, 02125)

Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↑
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↑
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↑
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↑
Homicide, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↑
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Dorchester (zipcodes 02122, 02124)

**Table 5a Dorchester (zip codes 02122, 02124)**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↑
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↔
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↑
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015 *	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↔
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↑
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↑
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↑
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↑
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↑
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↑
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
* Compared to Boston overall	
↑ higher than rest of Boston	
↓ lower than rest of Boston	
↔ similar to rest of Boston	
NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.	

## Dorchester (zipcodes 02122, 02124)

Table 5b Dorchester (zip codes 02122, 02124)

Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↑
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↑
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↑
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↑
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↑
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↑
Homicide, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Suicide, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↑
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## East Boston

**Table 6a East Boston**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↔
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↔
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↔
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↑
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↓
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↑
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## East Boston

**Table 6b East Boston**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↔
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Fenway

**Table 7a Fenway**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↔
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↑
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↑
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↔
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	‡
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↔
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Fenway

**Table 7b Fenway**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↓
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↓
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↓
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↓

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Hyde park

**Table 8a Hyde Park**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↔
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↔
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	‡
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↔
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Hyde Park

**Table 8b Hyde Park**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↑
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↑
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↔
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↓
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Jamaica Plain

**Table 9a Jamaica Plain**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↔
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↓
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Jamaica Plain

**Table 9b Jamaica Plain**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↔
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

# Mattapan

**Table 10a Mattapan**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↑
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↔
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↑
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↔
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↑
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↔
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↑
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↑
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↑
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Mattapan

**Table 10b Mattapan**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↑
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↑
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↑
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↑
Homicide, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Suicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↑
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Roslindale

**Table 11a Roslindale**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↔
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↔
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↔
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↔
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↔
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Roslindale

**Table 11b Roslindale**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↔
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↔
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↓
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## Roxbury

**Table 12a Roxbury**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↑
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↓
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↑
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↑
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↑
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↓
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↑
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↑
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↑
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↑
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↑
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↑
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↑
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## Roxbury

**Table 12b Roxbury**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↑
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↑
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↑
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↑
Homicide, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↓
Premature Mortality, 2015	↑
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## South Boston

**Table 13a South Boston**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## South Boston

**Table 13b South Boston**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↓
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↑
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↑
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↓
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↑

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## South End

**Table 14a South End<sup>1</sup>**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↑
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↔
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↑
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↔
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	↑
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↑
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↔
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↔
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↔
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↔
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↓
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↔
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

<sup>1</sup> Includes the South End and Chinatown

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## South End

**Table 14b South End<sup>1</sup>**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↔
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	↑
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↑
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↑
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↑
Homicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↑
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↔
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

<sup>1</sup> Includes the South End and Chinatown

\* Compared to Boston overall

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.



## West Roxbury

**Table 15a West Roxbury**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	
Educational Attainment, Less than High School Diploma, 2011-2015*	↓
Unemployment Rate, 2011-2015*	↓
Employment in Management, Business, Science, and Art Occupations, 2011-2015 *	↑
Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level, 2011-2015 *	↓
SNAP Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015*	↓
Renter-Occupied Housing Tenure, 2011-2015*	↓
Gross Monthly Rent (Paid \$2,000 or More in Rent per Month), 2011-2015*	‡
30% or More of Household Income Paid Toward Gross Monthly Rent, 2011-2015*	↔
<b>Environmental Health</b>	
Cold-Related Illness ED Visits During Cold-Weather Months, 2011-2015	↓
Asthma ED Visits Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2014-2015	↓
Asthma Hospitalizations Among 5- to 17-Year-Olds, 2011-2015	↓
Adults Who Reported Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure at Home, 2010, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Housing Overcrowding, 2011-2015*	‡
<b>Access to Care</b>	
Uninsured, 2011-2015*	↓
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	
Low Birthweight Births, 2014-2015	↓
Preterm Births, 2014-2015	↔
Infant Mortality, 2006-2015	↓
<b>Health-Related Behaviors</b>	
Adults Who Consumed Fruit Less Than Once per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Consumed Vegetables Less Than Once Per Day, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Adults Who Met CDC Guidelines for Physical Activity, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Daily Consumption of One or More Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↓
Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
<b>Chronic Disease</b>	
Asthma Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Asthma Emergency Department Visits Among 3- to 5-Year-Olds, 2012-2015	↓
Diabetes Among Adults, 2010, 2013, and 2015 Combined	↔
Diabetes Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Diabetes Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Heart Disease Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Heart Disease Mortality, 2015	↔
Hypertension Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Obesity Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.

## West Roxbury

**Table 15b West Roxbury**  
Comparison of Neighborhood with Boston

	Comparison with Boston
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	
Hepatitis B Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Hepatitis C Incidence, 2011-2015	↓
Influenza Incidence, 2015-2016 Season	↔
Salmonella Incidence, 2011-2015	↑
<b>Sexual Health</b>	
Chlamydia Incidence, 2015	↓
Gonorrhea Incidence, 2015	‡
<b>Injury and Exposure to Violence</b>	
All Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
All Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
All Injury Mortality, 2013-2015	↔
Unintentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2015	↔
Unintentional Injury Mortality, 2012-2015	↔
Elderly Fall ED Discharges, 2015	↔
Elderly Fall Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↔
Intentional Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Intentional Injury Hospitalizations, 2014-2015	↓
Assault Injury ED Discharges, 2015	↓
Assault Injury Hospitalizations, 2011-2015	↓
Homicide, 2011-2015	‡
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Persistent Sadness Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Persistent Anxiety Among Adults, 2013 and 2015 Combined	↔
Mental Health Hospitalizations, 2015	↓
Suicide, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	
Substance Misuse Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
Unintentional Opioid Overdose Mortality, 2011-2015	↔
<b>Death</b>	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2015*	↔
Premature Mortality, 2015	↓
All-Cause Mortality, 2015	↔

\* Compared to Boston overall

‡ Data not presented due to a small number of cases or insufficient sample size

↑ higher than rest of Boston

↓ lower than rest of Boston

↔ similar to rest of Boston

NOTE: "Rest of Boston" refers to the combined estimate/rate for all other 14 Boston neighborhoods excluding the indicated neighborhood.